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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-156 — FEBRUARY 15, 1956

Employment of 150,700 New Record for January

Highest January employment in Montana's history is indicated in preliminary estimates of wage earners in non-farm industries as of January 15. Total of 150,700 on payrolls is announced, exceeding by 4,100 the previous January record of 146,600 in 1954, and 7,100 more than were on jobs in January, 1955. Coupled with high unemployment prevailing at the same time the wage-earner total is taken to indicate a steadily growing pool of available labor in the state.

All Industries Ahead of Year Ago

Gains recorded in January over the same month in 1955 include 1,900 in wholesale and retail trade, and 200 in service industries, which represent more stable economic conditions than existed a year ago following two months of idleness in the metals industries; 1,600 expansion of state and local government employment; 900 more in contract construction than a year ago: 900 gain in manufacturing employment of which 600 was registered in metal processing; 400 more in interstate railroads; 300 more in utilities; 300 gain in mining employment; and 600 in finance and insurance.

Seasonal Dip Below Normal

Decline in total employment from the peak of last summer is measured at 13,500 below the August level of 164,000. A year ago the similar decline was 17,800, it was 14,000 in 1954, 15,400 in 1953, 14,100 in 1952, and 15,200 in 1951. The seasonal dip is thus indicated as less than that normally experienced.

Only 4,000 Behind December

The January employment figure is just 4,000 below that of the preceding month. Previous comparisons, January with December, show 7,000 deficit in 1955, 9,800 in 1954, 9,400 in 1953, 10,100 in 1952, and 6,900 in 1951. Early layoffs and reductions of force late in the fall are considered responsible for the more moderate decline in January. Weather conditions were a principal factor in causing the earlier than normal force reduction. Weather also played a part in the January record, as the week for which employment is computed was the mildest of the month and therefore probably had the highest employment reached during January.

Lull Follows Holidays

Much of the decline in employment from December to January is seasonal and occurred in retail trade with 1,200, lumber and sawmill 700, contract construction 900, federal government 800, while service industries were down 300, transportation and utilities 200, mining 100, and the finance group showed no decline. Trade and government receded after heavy holiday employment, lumber and construction were curtailed by adverse climatic conditions.

JANUARY ADDS 3,300 TO LABOR SURPLUS THROUGH SEASONAL REDUCTION OF FORCE

Seasonal force reductions and layoffs in Montana industry added 3,300 work-applicants during January to make a month-end total of 12,700 jobseekers at offices of the state employment service. This labor surplus level is approximately even with that reached in January of 1955 and 1954, but is substantially greater than recorded in 1953, 1952, and 1951. Significantly, the increase in surplus labor from December to January is less this time than for the same season in any recent year except 1953. Also, the January level of active jobseekers is 10,200 above the low midsummer point, a spread from one to two thousand greater than for any recent year except 1954, which was also 10,200.

Surplus Build-up Started Earlier than Normal

Present surplus of labor is attributable almost entirely to seasonal causes. Even in mild winters a comparable surplus accumulates, and in periods of severe weather all deferrable outdoor work is halted. The current winter has been marked by an earlier start and fewer interludes of favorable weather than normal, hence its sasonal effct on the labor market has been correspondingly more pronounced.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
February	12,400*	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336
April		9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
June		5,274	5,403	3,910	2,957	4,240
August		2,458	3,519	2,069	1,619	2,370
October		3,348	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572
December		9,351	8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694

* Estimated

Most Construction Projects Halted

Construction operations have been halted during November, December, and January, to a somewhat greater extent than normal, adding to the flood of work-applicants. Reports indicate that many construction contractors have been making use of favorable weather spells, calling back their crews for one or more days and until conditions forced renewed layoff.

Many Timber Workers Laid Off

In timbered areas of the state a heavy proportion of the work-applicants are from woods work or sawmills, their work halted because of physical difficulties in maintaining the supply or in processing the output. In a few localities the layoff of woods workers is deferred until spring, when roads make transportation difficult or even impossible.

Winter Lull in Trade Employment

Late January, the entire month of February, and part of March, comprise a period of slack employment in retail trade and service establishments. The present labor surplus in the state includes approximately 2,000 such workers. Another seasonal factor is the sugar refinery, processing beets. Completion of that run occurred in January for two of the plants in Montana, two others had finished in November and December.

Few Road Projects at Work

Road and bridge building operations in January on the state highway system employed 200 workers on contracts and 687 on maintenance and repair, a slight dip from December figures of 275 and 731, but exceeding by about 100 the figures for January of 1954 and 1953. Work was in progress this January on 43 miles of highway construction and bridges contracted at $1,475,000.

Heavy Backlog for Spring

Contracts are in effect but work either suspended or not yet started on 300 miles of highway, and on bridges scheduled to cost $850,000. This backlog awaits opening of spring for action and presages more highway employment than during recent past years. January road employment represents a decline of 1,250 from the August peak of such work.

Metal Industry Unabated

Mining operations are relatively free from effects of seasonal influence,s except for a few small enterprises in remote mountain areas, and presents a stable employment picture. Processing of metals is also on a year-round basis. Montana's newest metal industry, processing of aluminum, is now employing more than 600 in its plant in the Flathead. At Butte one of the copper mines is temporarily closed but its 200 miners were transferred to adjacent workings.

Spring Employment Prospects Good

Prospects for resumption of full-scale employment in the spring are generally good over the state. Building of homes and business blocks, schools and churches, and remodelling of present structures, gives promise of exceeding the volume of such work during recent years. Oil exploration and expansion is growing in importance as an employment factor. Several railroad centers report very mediocre prospects.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(154 jobseekers; 105 men, 49 women; 43 men and 20 women over 45) Labor demand was low through January. All construction idle except few indoor finishing jobs. Smelter turnover was low, filled mostly by transfers. Settlement of cafe wage schedule announced but full volume of re-employment not yet reached. Retail trade hiring insignificant. Potato sorting begun with small crews.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,985 jobseekers; 1,669 men, 316 women; 471 men and 127 women over 45) Slight hiring activity in retail and wholesale trade in early January, subsided to midwinter level later in month. Construction nearly all closed down for the winter period, a few jobs continuing with short crews on inside work. Sugar plant finished its season run at midmonth, releasing 300.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(438 jobseekers; 339 men, 99 women; 102 men and 24 women over 45) Labor supply slightly less than month ago, still in surplus. Timber work for sawmills and pulp use is at full capacity, will probably recede about March 15. Shortage of fallers during January. Telephone switch to dial system released 20 operators. Only construction project is on college campus, with 25 men working, other jobs awaiting open weather. Cement plant is on winter employment schedule. Flour mills released 12, seasonal trend.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(762 jobseekers; 524 men, 238 women; 238 men and 75 women over 45) Labor surplus only slightly above December count, not up to the heavy lag of year ago. Placements in mines diminished as one mine was closed temporarily and some 200 miners transferred to other workings. Recruitment continues, with miner applicants coming mostly from the west. All construction is idled for the winter season—buildings, roads and railroad. Retail trade released holiday and inventory help during the month. Farmers in Big Hole and Whitehall areas hired stock feeders, supply ample.

CUT BANK—(267 jobseekers; 207 men, 60 women; 47 men and 9 women over 45) Labor demand low through January. Further curtailment of construction work and release of holiday employment in stores built up applicant rolls. Not much change expected until late March.

DILLON—(149 jobseekers; 93 men, 56 women; 41 men and 21 women over 45) One remodelling job on a business building is using 10 men; a new department building at high school employes 8. Small mines in the mountain areas now all closed for the winter, released ten men in January. Demand for livestock feeders was strong early in the month, plenty of applicants.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(466 jobseekers; 363 men, 103 women; 119 men and 12 women over 45) Labor surplus increased in January, despite a stronger demand than in December or a year ago. Work at the airbase is dormant, some employment on inside residential work in Glasgow and on an addition to a hotel building. Rebuilding of a railroad bridge furnished employment for 52 in early February. Stockmen have hired feeders this winter but no other farm demand until spring.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(194 jobseekers; 133 men, 61 women; 37 men and 18 women over 45) Usual seasonal winter lull in demand. Construction is at minimum pace, and work in the oil fields and on oil service units is down for the winter period. Only farm demand is for a few livestock feeders.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,479 jobseekers; 1,157 men, 322 women; 419 men and 90 women over 45) Labor surplus increased steadily through January, despite relatively mild weather. Fitful hiring by construction contractors as work was resumed, then halted, repeatedly. Building of homes, a department store, telephone building, schools, and facilities at the airbase has made normal winter progress. No new projects are in sight for the next sixty days. Trade and service employment has maintained a strong level through the winter thus far.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (436 jobseekers; 375 men, 61 women; 133 men and 19 women over 45) Growing surplus through January as steady winter repelled attempts at resumption of outdoor work. Building trades and sales people increasing in supply. Logging is at capacity, the solid weather contributing to woods work. Hiring of stock feeders and hay handlers only farm activity. Not much change expected until March.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (430 jobseekers; 350 men, 80 women; 99 men and 11 women over 45) More than normal hires for stock feeders in January, but surplus continues to accumulate. Outlook is drab until March or April, as no construction will be started or resumed until weather settles. Trade employment in retail channels is at seasonal low.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs — (629 jobseekers: 496 men, 133 women; 143 men and 47 women over 45) More layoffs during January as construction and other outdoor work reduced to the minimum. One major job running, and that is on interior finishing. Seasonal building program looks good and will consume available skills once weather permits. Extensive additions at local college will be big factor in 1956 building program.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,470 jobseekers; 1,163 men, 307 women; 513 men and 76 women over 45) New layoffs in logging and lumbering, coupled with burning of a large sawmill, pushed the labor surplus upward in January. Re-building of the mill is to start as soon as conditions permit. About 75 were idled by the loss, some 55 of whom are employed in cleaning up the debris. A small mill that was idle has been leased for the emergency and some employment and production will be maintained. Aluminum plant has a payroll of about 630, well above predicted figures. Turnover at that plant is light.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(274 jobseekers; 224 men, 50 women; 63 men and 19 women over 45) Cold weather and snow clamped the lid tighter on outdoor work in January, with no substantial change expected in February. Some contractors are calling crews back for a day or two at a time, as weather permits. Building construction demands should be fairly heavy in early spring, road work in April and May. Farm needs will be negligible until late March.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (525 jobseekers; 358 men, 167 women; 171 men and 53 women over 45) A promised railroad conversion project has not materialized, is

(Continued on Page Three)

LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	1956 Jan.	1955 Dec.	1955 Jan.	Jan. Avg. 1951-1955
Industrial Employment	150,700	154,700	143,600	143,700
New Job Applicants	4,549	4,075	5,181	4,648
Job Applicants, end of Month	12,676	9,351	12,887	11,566
Insured Unemployment—	**Feb. 3 1956**	**Feb. 4 1955**	**Jan. 6 1956**	**Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1951-1955**
New and Renewal Claims	1,332	1,122	1,916	988
Unemployed Weeks Filed	9,248	8,095	6,581	7,410
Total Unemployment Claims	10,580	9,217	8,497	8,398

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.6	145.4	147.1	150.7	155.1	160.3	161.3	161.4	152.3	150.2	152.3	150.6	152.8
1955	143.6	143.2	144.2	148.3	154.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	162.7	160.4	156.6	154.7	154.6

ALONG THE HIRING LINE—

(Continued from Page Two)

expected to affect employment prospects. Construction is at winter minimum with all outdoor work curtailed. Most of the sawmills are down, will resume with milder weather. Deep snow hampers logging in woods. Railroad shops and roundhouse show no signs of re-employment.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Colstrip, Forsyth — (391 jobseekers; 331 men, 60 women; 104 men and 24 women over 45) Two small construction projects resumed work at intervals during January. Outlook not bright for spring as no important new hiring projects are in sight. Farmers are feeding their own livestock, very little hiring of feeders.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior —(1,098 jobseekers; 806 men, 292 women; 191 men and 79 women over 45) All outdoor work, especially in construction, awaits milder weather. Logging employment was affected during January. Superior plant laid 13 off but no general shutdown expected there. New building and road construction to open in spring should cut rapidly into present labor surplus.

POLSON—(419 jobseekers; 354 men, 65 women; 111 men and 13 women over 45) Winterizing of the plywood mill enabled resumption of employment in that plant and took the peak off the labor surplus. Logging is slowed down by heavy snow in the woods. Main sawmill is closed for the winter period. Construction work is virtually all shut down until spring.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam— (340 jobseekers; 290 men, 50 women; 8 men and 2 women over 45) Smaller construction projects worked part time in January, despite severe weather. Five homes building in Shelby, an elevator at Galata and another at Joplin. Tiber Dam contractor has 108 men on riprap work as part of the finishing process. Main contract completed and crews have migrated. Farm labor demand light, doing their own work.

SIDNEY—(203 jobseekers; 181 men, 22 women; 49 men and 3 women over 45) All outdoor work at virtual standstill, due to severe weather. Employment in stores and service establishments is trimmed as a result. Holiday hires released in early January; sugar plant completed its season run the last of the month, adding to labor surplus by several hundred. New city hall contract expected in April.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(271 jobseekers; 250 men, 21 women; 55 men and 3 women over 45) Usual seasonal pattern of lumber employment, except that layoffs began earlier than normal. Demand low. Some increase of employment on Noxon project, a bridge and two clearing crews active. One logging outfit is moving to a more open area to escape deep snows. One sawmill closed, another operating against a scarcity of logs. Dirt moving on Noxon dam to start in March if weather moderates.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey— (296 jobseekers; 256 men, 40 women; 48 men and 9 women over 45) Quite a few call backs in January, but no new construction projects opened. Surplus is slightly less than year ago. Two oil drill crews and two exploring units operating. Improvement in employment picture should be noticeable in March.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1956 (2)	Dec. 1955 (3)	Jan. 1955	Dec. '55 to Jan. '56	Jan. '55 to Jan. '56
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	150,700	154,700	143,600	—4,000	7,100
Manufacturing	18,500	19,400	17,600	— 900	900
Durable goods	10,700	11,400	10,000	— 700	700
Lumber and timber products	5,000	5,700	4,900	— 700	100
Primary metals	4,500	4,500	3,900	0	600
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable goods	7,800	8,000	7,600	— 200	200
Food and kindred products	4,000	4,100	3,600	— 100	400
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	— 100
Petroleum refining	1,300	1,400	1,300	— 100	0
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	— 100
Mining	11,500	11,600	11,200	— 100	300
Metal mining	8,300	8,300	7,900	0	400
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,400	2,500	2,500	— 100	— 100
Contract Construction	7,500	8,400	6,600	— 900	900
Contractors, building construction	2,800	3,200	2,500	— 400	300
Contractors, other than building	1,700	2,200	1,300	— 500	400
Contractors, special trade	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200
Transportation and utilities	21,200	21,400	20,500	— 200	700
Interstate railroads	12,200	12,400	11,800	— 200	400
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
Utilities including communicaion	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Trade	39,000	40,200	37,100	—1,200	1,900
Wholesale trade	8,800	8,800	8,400	0	400
Retail trade	30,200	31,400	28,700	—1,200	1,500
General merchandise and apparel	5,900	6,200	5,500	— 300	400
Food stores	4,600	4,500	4,600	100	0
Eating and drinking establishments	6,800	7,200	6,700	— 400	100
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	6,200	5,900	— 300	0
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,000	7,300	6,000	— 300	1,000
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,700	5,700	5,100	0	600
Services and miscellaneous	18,700	19,000	18,500	— 300	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,300	2,500	2,200	— 200	100
Personal services	2,100	2,200	2,100	— 100	0
Other (6)	14,300	14,300	14,200	0	100
Government	28,600	29,000	27,000	— 400	1,600
Federal	6,000	6,800	6,000	— 800	0
State and local	22,600	22,200	21,000	400	1,600
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	17,500	18,300	17,100	— 800	400
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	— 100
Contract construction	1,100	1,300	1,100	— 200	0
Transportation and utilities	2,400	2,500	2,300	— 100	100
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,700	6,100	5,400	— 400	300
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Government	2,200	2,300	2,200	— 100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) **Preliminary** estimates based on return from sample of 613 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been **revised** on returns from 1,078 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY, 1956, AND JANUARY, 1955

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 2-3	
	Jan. 1956		Jan. 1955		Jan. 1956		Jan. 1955		January 1956				January 1955					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1956	1955
Anaconda	80	25	99	18	154	52	245	54	27	17	44	11	88	5	93	41	153*	144
Billings	660	182	793	299	1,985	627	1,766	651	290	35	325	196	206	28	234	109	1,506	1,296
Bozeman	174	60	211	58	438	148	281	119	111	30	141	47	181	27	208	74	305	303
Butte	401	124	443	96	762	195	1,446	366	353	31	384	144	336	1	337	128	538	669
Cut Bank	83	29	135	52	267	114	229	73	19	2	21	12	25	2	27	10	199	178
Dillon	65	20	91	38	149	41	126	44	20	36	56	27	26	34	60	27	77	63
Glasgow	122	54	149	40	466	194	402	153	117	6	123	68	65	10	75	13	429	259
Glendive	129	62	156	76	194	79	257	89	54	24	78	28	102	20	122	43	160	243
Great Falls	571	199	516	168	1,479	565	1,361	459	218	44	262	108	180	54	234	121	1,248	918
Hamilton	151	72	106	32	436	153	411	124	17	2	19	7	44	1	45	22	303	264
Havre	206	67	178	63	430	187	417	170	87	14	101	56	102	6	108	45	371	336
Helena	220	57	330	81	629	246	663	278	84	20	104	38	118	32	150	51	486	416
Kalispell	384	111	406	134	1,470	491	1,381	487	64	2	66	25	72	2	74	18	1,389	1,107
Lewistown	83	26	105	37	274	111	399	93	19	10	29	14	30	8	38	23	233	220
Livingston	128	31	209	92	525	146	405	137	33	6	39	9	13	14	27	13	436	411
Miles City	170	64	151	53	391	161	425	179	30	9	39	17	96	22	118	36	337	347
Missoula	394	119	469	139	1,098	403	1,177	416	122	10	132	46	136	20	156	53	931	883
Polson	98	37	134	48	419	156	449	157	69	7	76	41	34	2	36	13	426	398
Shelby	147	39	130	43	340	119	383	144	47	8	55	31	39	8	47	15	214	191
Sidney	79	24	192	48	203	76	351	111	28	7	35	13	45	8	53	15	298	288
Thomp. Fls.**	67	20	—	—	271	96	—	—	22	0	22	8	—	—	—	—	237	—
Wolf Point	137	55	178	86	296	143	313	154	27	14	41	19	26	9	35	12	304	283
TOTALS	4,549	1,477	5,181	1,701	12,676	4,503	12,887	4,458	1,858	334	2,192	965	1,964	313	2,277	882	10,580	9,217

* Includes 333 claims of Federal Employees UC program instituted January 1, 1955. ** Office re-opened June 1.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. (1) 1956	Dec. (2) 1955	Jan. 1955	Jan. (1) 1956	Dec. (2) 1955	Jan. 1955	Jan. (1) 1956	Dec. (2) 1955	Jan. 1955
All Manufacturing	$90.88	$89.50	$83.05	42.3	41.9	40.9	2.15	2.14	2.03
Durable goods	91.65	90.67	83.60	42.6	42.2	41.2	2.15	2.15	2.03
Primary metals	99.74	99.08	77.97	45.7	45.5	39.9	2.18	2.18	1.96
Nondurable goods	89.77	87.68	82.23	41.9	41.3	40.4	2.14	2.12	2.04
Food and kindred products	79.93	78.46	72.58	44.6	44.1	42.8	1.79	1.78	1.70
All Mining	102.79	103.23	85.18	4.27	43.0	39.3	2.41	2.40	2.17
Metal mining	105.01	105.01	79.01	43.7	43.7	37.5	2.40	2.40	2.11
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	80.87	80.63	75.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation (except railroads)	95.24	94.96	88.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities and communication	73.99	73.77	69.61	39.8	39.8	38.5	1.86	1.85	1.81

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

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